

PASIG ATTACKED

And Captured Yesterday by General Wheaton's Forces,

AIDED BY A RIVER GUNBOAT

Which Poured a Terrible Fire Into the Brush.

FILIPINOS WERE PUT TO FLIGHT

On the First Advance of the American Column--They Finally Made a Stand Before the City for an Hour, but at the end of that Time Were Forced to Retreat--Enemy Lose 30 Killed and 10 Prisoners--Americans had six men Wounded.

MANTILA, March 13.--At daylight today Brigadier-General Lloyd Wheaton's individual brigade, consisting of the Twentieth United States Infantry, the Twenty-second Infantry, eight companies of the Washington volunteers, seven companies of the Oregon volunteers, three troops of the Fourth United States cavalry and a mounted battery of the Sixth artillery, was drawn up on a bridge behind San Pedro Macati, a mile south of the town.

The advance was sounded at 6:30 a. m., the cavalry leading the column at a smart trot, across the open to the right, eventually reaching a clump of bushes commanding the rear of Guadalupe.

Supported by the Oregon, the advance forces opened a heavy fire on the rebels. The response was feeble and desultory, apparently coming from handful of men in every covert.

While the right column was swinging towards the town of Pasig, the left advanced, pouring volleys into the brush. A small body of rebels made a determined stand at Guadalupe church but the enemy was unable to withstand the assault.

Shelled the Jungle.

At 7:30 a. m. the river gunboat started toward Pasig. The rebels were first encountered by this vessel in the jungle near Guadalupe. Steaming slowly, the gunboat poured a terrific fire from her Gatling guns into the brush. For all of an hour the whirling of the rapid fire guns alternated with the booming of the heavier pieces on board.

In the meantime, Scott's battery, on shore, was shelling the trenches and driving the enemy back. The artillery then advanced to the ridge of Bamboo and drove a few of the enemy's sharpshooters away with volleys from their carbines. The artillery then advanced and met with but little opposition.

In the meantime, the infantry had been sent forward in extended order, the Washington regiment resting on the bank of the river, each regiment deploying on reaching its station, and furnishing its own supports.

The entire column then wheeled towards the river, driving the enemy towards his supports, and then advanced on Guadalupe.

The artillery moved to a ridge commanding Pasig and Guadalupe.

Enemy in Full Flight.

By this time, the enemy was in full flight along a line over a mile long, and the firing was discontinued temporarily, in order to give the troops a chance to rest before making the attack on Pasig.

The enemy's loss was believed to be severe, but only six Americans were wounded.

At this stage of the engagement it was raining heavily.

MANTILA, March 13.--4:50 p. m.--General Wheaton attacked and captured the city of Pasig, east of Manila, this afternoon. The enemy made a stand for an hour, but at the end of that time were forced to retreat.

The loss of the Filipinos was thirty killed and ten prisoners. Of the United States forces six were wounded.

Scott's battery, supported by two companies of the Twentieth regiment, advanced on Guadalupe by the road along the river bank, the remainder of the Twentieth regiment and the Twenty-second regiment following with the reserve of the Oregon volunteers.

At 11:30 a. m. the column came in contact with the enemy, and a gunboat steamed to the firing line, and cleared the jungle on both sides, while the battery took up a position on a bluff at the right. The first shot from the American field pieces, at 1,200 yards' range, divided a gun of the enemy at Pasig.

After the town had been shelled, the Twentieth regiment lined up on the bluff, and the Twenty-second took up a position on the left of the place, with the cavalry in the center, whereupon the enemy retreated to the town.

Filipinos Bolted.

The gunboat then moved into a bend opposite, and a hot fire on the rebel position was maintained along the whole American line until 2:20 p. m., when preparations were made for the attack. The rebels were met opposite Pateros, but the enemy bolted.

Thirty of the rebels were killed, as already noted, sixteen were taken prisoners, and the Americans had six men wounded.

The whole American line bivouacked at 5 o'clock.

About 700 rebels were reported to be marching northward a few miles to the southwest.

The Spanish gunboats El Cano, San Juan, Ibarra, Pampana, Albany, Calamianes, Ordaneta, Baza, Gorgon, Panayo, Manileno, Mindoro and Maravilla, lying at Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, have been sold to Francisco Reyes, for 201,112 Mexican dollars. They will probably be sold to the highest bidder or they may be transferred to merchantmen.

NEGOTIATIONS STOPPED

By General Otis for Exchange of Spanish Prisoners.

MADRID, March 13.--General Rios, the Spanish commander in the Philippines, in an official dispatch acquainting the government with the fact that Major General Otis has stopped the negotiations for the release of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the rebels, says:

"I protest in the name of humanity, and believe the time has arrived to appeal through the consuls to the good offices of the powers."

The dispatch says also: "I am told that the Filipinos are at war with the

AMERICANS AND THAT THE PRISONERS CANNOT BE RANSOMED FOR MONEY, AS THAT WOULD IMPROVE THE POSITION OF THE INSURGENTS. IN VIEW OF MY SITUATION BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND THE FILIPINOS I AWAIT THE ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT."

A copy of the dispatch was sent immediately to Senator Silveira, the prelator, who had a long conference with General Polleva, minister of war. Both admit the gravity of the situation and the dispatch will be submitted to the cabinet council to-morrow.

The government is perplexed at seeing no clear solution of the difficulty. At the ministry of war this evening it was said that no reply would be sent to General Rios, pending the cabinet's decision.

The plan of negotiating with Aguinaldo direct, without reference to Washington, has been abandoned, however, and Senator Silveira, in his capacity of minister of foreign affairs, will probably not await the decision of the cabinet regarding the dispatch before communicating with the American government.

SPANISH PRISONERS.

MADRID, March 13.--The position of Spanish prisoners in the Philippine Islands, it is announced here, is a question which must remain in abeyance, as the ransom demanded by Aguinaldo is so enormous that the government cannot come to a decision.

COAL FOR DEWEY'S FLEET.

WASHINGTON, March 13.--The equipment bureau of the navy department is now loading at Newport News 5,000 tons of coal, to be taken to Manila. This coal will go through the Suez canal and thence to Admiral Dewey's fleet.

FORCIBLE DISARMAMENT

Of the Cuban Army May Follow the Action of the Cuban Assembly in Deposing Gomez.

HAVANA, March 13.--Should a portion of the Cuban army support the military assembly in rejecting the Gomez-Porter agreement, and in refusing to disarm without a larger sum than \$3,000,000 forcible disarmament, in the opinion of Americans, well qualified to judge, would follow. This is the only grave fact in an otherwise entertaining sequence of incidents.

The United States is completely committed to the arrangement made by Robert P. Porter, President McKinley's special representative, with General Gomez, and the details of the plan of distribution are already far advanced. The opinion of Cuban civilians is that a considerable portion of the army probably the larger part, upholds General Gomez in his contract with the United States, and therefore the American military administration sees no other course open than the forcible disarming of any faction of the Cuban troops, which, after being duly warned, should persist in keeping the field.

PORTER'S VIEWS.

BERLIN, March 13.--Robert P. Porter, who, as special agent of President McKinley, visited General Maximo Gomez at Remedios, on February 9, and who secured from the Cuban commander-in-chief an agreement to bring about the disarmament of the Cuban army on the payment of \$3,000,000 to the troops, expresses the opinion that the action of the Cuban military assembly in relieving General Gomez of his command will enable the authorities at Washington to employ the general to better advantage in promoting the desires of the United States and the interests of Cuba.

VILLAMIL'S REMAINS

Positively Identified by General Wood and Others--Nothing Left but the Admiral's Bones.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 13.--Yesterday General Leonard Wood, military governor of the department of Santiago in the presence of the adjutant general of the department, Col. Beason, and Captain Gilmore, Captain Scott, captain of the port, and other officers positively identified the remains of the Spanish officer discovered a few days ago among the rocks on the shore about four miles west of El Morro, as those of Admiral Villamil, who commanded the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers in the naval battle, which resulted in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron.

Accompanied by the officers named and by others, General Wood went in a tug to investigate personally as to the truth of the report that the body of a Spanish officer had been found, tied in an arm chair, at the point designated. The report proved well founded. Nearly opposite the point where the wreck of the Spanish destroyer Pluton lies, General Wood found an arm chair with ropes around it, a skull, bones on the ground and the ragged remnants of the uniform of a captain in the Spanish navy. It was evident that the buzzards had stripped the bones of flesh.

It is understood here--though as to this there is no certainty--that Admiral Villamil was taken ashore from the Pluton in a dying condition, tied in an arm chair, and the supposition is that he died immediately after reaching the shore, the body being left abandoned among the rocks, where it remained undiscovered until a few days ago.

The identification caused a sensation among the Spaniards here, as Admiral Villamil was one of the best known strategists in the Spanish navy and a man held in high esteem by his countrymen.

General Wood, through the war department, will notify the secretary of state of the finding of the remains, so that these can be removed to Spain, if the Spanish government so desires. Pending final disposition, they will be kept at the arsenal here. The tattered uniform will also be held subject to Spain's wishes. The arm chair is at present in charge of Captain Scott.

EVERYBODY RAN.

HAVANA, March 13.--Frederico Mora, the civil governor of Havana, when he learned this morning of the preparations for an outpouring of people in honor of General Gomez, directed his police to prevent the parade. They tried to do so. At first little attention was paid to these efforts. When a policeman seized a flag or made an individual arrest, the others in the line would simply march on jeering and yelling, "Down with the police," "Long live Gomez," "Death to the assembly."

The Twentieth regulars, who were sent to double quick with fixed bayonets to protect the policemen, charged down upon a crowd of one thousand. Everybody ran, including the police, and men, women and children tumbled over each other in the rush. Two minutes later the avenue was cleared for blocks, but not a person was hurt by the regulars.

Oil Strike Near Marietta.

MARIETTA, Ohio, March 13.--An oil well producing 200 to 300 barrels a day was opened two miles west of this city today. The strike has caused much excitement in oil circles, as the well is the first deep sand producer close to the city.

THE MANLY ACTION

Of Rear Admiral Sampson in Regard to Promotions.

HIS LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT

Through Secretary Long--He Asks that his Name be Withdrawn from the List of Appointments, Which the Senate Refused to Confirm, and Recommends the Appointment of Others be Renewed in Order that they may Secure Their Promotion Under the Personnel Bill--Long will Let the Matter Stand Until Next Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.--Secretary Long has received a letter from Rear Admiral Sampson, in which the admiral after referring to the allegations that the list of officers recommended for promotion for gallantry off Santiago had failed of confirmation because it included his name, asked the secretary to immediately reappoint these officers, omitting his own name.

The text of Rear Admiral Sampson's letter is as follows: "United States Flagship New York, First Rate, Havana, Cuba, March, 1899. "SIR:--I respectfully ask your attention to the facts contained in this letter, and that it may be officially filed as part of my record in the United States navy.

"When the late war was threatened, I was placed in command of the North Atlantic fleet, and after the declaration of war, was appointed by the President a rear admiral, and confirmed in my command.

"This duty and responsibility came to me entirely unsought, nor had I any especial wish for it, though recognizing the great honor then conferred upon me. "My sole aim was to achieve success; to blockade Cuba; to destroy Cervera's fleet, and to maintain an efficient war fleet.

"It is not necessary to dwell upon the incidents of the war, which are all now well known. Based upon these incidents certain officers distinguished for faithful service were named by me, in the exercise of my natural duty as commander-in-chief, for promotion or such other reward as you, sir, might deem desirable. Those names you have been pleased to nominate to the United States senate for promotion, and you have done me the honor to add my name to that list of officers.

"It now appears that the senate, though well disposed to most of the names on that list, has, for reasons not necessary to be here discussed, objected to my promotion, and has similarly failed to confirm the deserving officers about whose merits there has been no doubt or discussion.

"Hitherto, Mr. President, undisturbed by an eager desire for advancement, or any other form of reward for doing my duty, I have not specially concerned myself with matters outside of that duty. I have felt that I have done my duty in the conduct of the West Indian naval campaign to the utmost extent of my ability as thoroughly as I was able, and if no reward should come, I could be satisfied with the consciousness of having done my best. I did not, however, anticipate that dissatisfaction with any act or acts of mine would cause the senate to withhold from other officers a promotion which they have well deserved, and which has been promptly granted in similar circumstances to others.

"I therefore respectfully suggest, Mr. President, that your appointment of these officers about whom there is no discussion, should be at once renewed in order that they may thus secure their promotions under the personnel bill to which they are entitled, and without creating confusion.

"Very respectfully, "W. T. SAMPSON.

"The President of the United States of America.

"Through the secretary of the navy," Secretary Long will not accept the suggestion made by Rear Admiral Sampson in his letter published to-day and make recess appointments to-day of officers who failed of confirmation at the last session of Congress. The matter will be allowed to remain just as it stands until the next Congress meets and then all of the nominations will be sent precisely as they stood at the end of the last session.

ALL VOLUNTEERS

In Cuba, Except Immunes, to Be Brought Home.

WASHINGTON, March 13.--The war department has determined to muster out and bring home all the volunteers in Cuba, with the exception of the volunteer engineers and immunes. The necessity for immediate action has been brought to the attention of the war department on account of the quarantine regulations against Cuba, which go into effect about the first of May, and which are especially strict at all southern ports.

When the troops are brought to this country they must, under the law, be mustered out in United States camps, and they no doubt will be brought to camps nearest their homes. It is desired, also, to have them brought to places where fumigating can be done, and it is possible that troops for northern states may be brought to Montauk and Camp Wikoff again be established, although the present intention is to have all northern troops sent to Camp Meade, in Pennsylvania.

The troops of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana and Georgia will probably be brought to Savannah; the Texas troops to Galveston and the Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia troops to Old Point Comfort, Va.

Generals Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, March 13.--By the direction of the President to-day, an order was issued mustering out a large number of general and staff officers of the volunteer army. The officers who have not been mustered out will be retained for service under the provisions of the reorganization law. The general officers mustered out to-day are as follows:

Major General Joseph W. Kiefer; Brigadier Generals Arnold, Alexander, Knott, Snyder, Randall, Sheridan, Douglass, Boynton, McKibben, Carpenter and Humphreys.

Without a Quorum.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 13.--The joint assembly did business to-day without a quorum. The usual preliminaries were dispensed with, except prayer by Chaplain Dimmack, and the vote was taken, with the following result. Quay:

Senators Meredith, Snyder; Representatives Ebenezer, Adams, Hoskins, Keiper, Meals, Rutherford, Seldel, Todd, Towler; total, 10.

Jenks--Senator W. E. Miller; Representatives Ephry, Greasy, Dreyman, Drumhalla, Haas, Hoy; total, 7.

Irvin--Representative Alexander.

FIERCE STORMS

That have Swept Over the North and Northwest--The Worst is now Over. Blockades Being Raised.

MILWAUKEE Wis., March 13.--The fierce storms which prevailed in the north and northwest, flooding large territories in some sections and stalling trains in others, is over. Railroad official to-day report trains arriving all the way from one to six hours late. Washed out sections are being rebuilt, and snow blockades are being swept aside. Traffic will assume its normal condition in a day or two. At Richland Center, Wis., the old Seminary street bridge was lifted from its foundation, and a new bridge is threatened with destruction.

At Preston, Minn., all the south and east part of town was under water. An ice jam formed above the Conkey mill dam, and when it broke the large cakes of ice, some twenty by thirty feet, and three feet thick, were carried over the flats. The streets south of Main street were filled with ice. The mill dam east of the town is greatly damaged, and many wagon bridges were washed away. The iron bridge crossing Root river east of Preston is greatly damaged. A great deal of lumber was washed into the channel of the river, and floated away.

PRESIDENT'S VACATION.

He With Mrs. McKinley and a Party of Friends Leave for Thomasville, Georgia.

WASHINGTON, March 13.--President and Mrs. McKinley and a party of friends left the city at 6:40 o'clock tonight, for a vacation of ten days or two weeks, at Thomasville, Ga., where the train is scheduled to arrive at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The trip is made via the Atlantic coast line and the Plant system, aboard a splendid train of Pullman cars, perfect in equipment, with every provision for the comfort and safety of the party. The President occupied the magnificent private Pullman car Iolanthe, at the rear of the special train, the remainder of which was made up of the compartment car Horatio, the sleeper Clematis, the dining car Aberlin and the combination smoking and baggage car Cassius--all handsomely fitted out for the accommodation of the distinguished travelers.

Ten minutes before train time, the President and Mrs. McKinley reached the station, where a number of people had assembled, and went aboard the train, and greeted those who accompanied them on the trip. These included the Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, and Master Hobart; Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Miss Hanna and Miss Phoebe; Dr. J. N. Rixey and Mr. George B. Connelley, assistant secretary to the President, and B. S. Barnes, one of the executive clerks.

Secretary Alger, Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, Secretary to the President Porter, General Corbin and others were at the station to bid the party farewell.

THE SAMOAN QUESTION.

An Amicable Agreement Reached Between the United States, Great Britain and Germany.

WASHINGTON, March 13.--After numerous conferences and the exchange of notes between Secretary Hay, the British ambassador and the German ambassador, a satisfactory understanding has been reached between the three powers interested in Samoa as to the conditions there. This seeks to open a court in the affairs of Samoa and obliterate the troubles among officials which have recently occurred there.

To this end Dr. Wilhelm Solf, who has been nominated by Germany as president of the municipal council of Apia, to succeed Dr. Raffel, will be recognized by the British and United States authorities. His assumption of the municipal presidency, with the approval of the three powers, is expected to smooth out matters among the officials and go a long way toward adjusting the entire matter.

In reaching this conclusion, the officials have decided not to attempt a settlement of the Samoan kingship for the present.

A Census of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 13.--The administration has decided to take a census of the island of Cuba, as complete and as careful as that taken in the United States. A census is found necessary to determine who are citizens and qualified electors before an election is held to establish a representative government.

Putnam Appointed.

WASHINGTON, March 13.--The President has appointed Herbert Putnam, of Boston, Mass., to be librarian of Congress.

NO ELECTION.

Delaware Will only be Represented by One Senator for the Next Two Years.

DOVER, Del., March 13.--After one of the most exciting scenes that has ever been witnessed in the general assembly of this state, the session of 1899 ended at 3:06 o'clock this afternoon, without electing a United States senator to succeed Hon. George Gray. It is the first time in the history of the state that there is an unquestioned senatorial vacancy, and owing to the established precedent of the upper house of Congress in refusing to seat gubernatorial appointees after the legislature of the state has had an opportunity to elect, the seat of Mr. Gray will remain vacant until the general assembly of 1901 shall choose his successor.

At the same time the term of Senator Richard R. Kenny will also expire and it will therefore devolve upon the next legislature to elect two senators.

When President pro tem Salmon announced the general assembly adjourned sine die at 3:06 o'clock, and amid the wild disorder that followed, Messrs. Farlow, Clark and King, the deserting Democrats, made their way from the chamber with crowds of indignant persons at their heels. Threats of various kinds were made against the bolters, who found refuge in the senate chamber, where they remained for two hours or more. The feeling gradually subsided, although the men were jeered as they left the capitol.

ITALY'S ATTITUDE

In Regard to China--Has not Sent an Ultimatum.

SHE DISAVOWS THE ACTION

Of Signor Martino in Regard to the San Mun Bay Affair and has Recalled Him, Confiding her Interests to the British Minister at Peking. Debate in British Parliament--England Welcomes Italy's Appearance in the Far East--Attempt Made to cut Down the British Naval Estimates.

ROME, March 13.--The Tribuna asserts that Italy has not delivered an ultimatum to China. On the contrary, the Italian government has disavowed the action of Signor Martino regarding the San Mun Bay affair, and has recalled him, confiding Italy's interests to the British minister at Peking, Sir Claude McDonald, until the successor of Signor Martino arrives there.

ENGLAND'S POLICY.

Will Support Italy in the Far East. Attempt to Cut Down the Naval Estimates.

LONDON, March 13.--In the house of commons to-day, William Pritchard Morgan, Liberal member for the Merthyr, Thydyl division of Wales, who recently, in behalf of British and American syndicates, obtained what appears to be an immensely valuable concession in the Chinese province of Sze-Chuan, moved to adjourn, in order to call attention to the support given by the British minister at Peking, Sir Claude McDonald, to Italy's demand for the lease of San Mun Bay. He declared that Great Britain, the United States and Japan needed expansion of trade, and it was a great mistake to support Italy, whose demand, he claimed, was another step towards the disintegration of China.

The parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Right Hon. William St. John Broderick, defended the government's action. He said Italy for many years had been the friend and ally of Great Britain, and so far as Great Britain was concerned it was not a "foolish" policy to support Italy to make concessions. Her Majesty's government would welcome Italy's appearance in the Far East as an ally of Great Britain.

Continuing, Mr. Broderick said the policy of Her Majesty's government was to safeguard British interests, and as long as these were not threatened, not to stand in the way of friendly powers taking steps to safeguard their interests.

Naval Estimates Attacked.

During the discussion of the naval estimates, Henry Labouchere, Liberal member for Northampton, moved a reduction in the vote. He argued that the government was "playing the same old beggar my neighbor" against the whole world, and declared it "foolish" to boast ability to build more ships than any other country.

Great Britain, he insisted, was not richer than the United States, nor than France and Russia combined.

John Dillon, Nationalist member for East Mayo, in supporting the reduction, said: "British statesmen who attempt to induce the United States to abandon their traditions by embarking in a wild career of naval competition with Europe will bitterly regret it. For the day will come when England will be hard driven to maintain naval equality with the United States alone. The first lord of the admiralty (Mr. Goschen) is trying to compete with six powers."

Arthur J. Balfour, the government leader, denied that either the first lord of the admiralty or the government had any such insane idea. The first lord of the admiralty, he declared, had deliberately based his policy upon the accepted principle that Great Britain's navy should be equal to the force of any two other powers.

The house rejected the motion for a reduction in the estimates by 147 votes against 13.

U. S. Marines Retire.

WASHINGTON, March 13.--A report received at the state department says that the marines who have been doing guard duty at Peking, China, left that city to-day.

These marines were landed at Tien Tsin from the cruiser Boston and the gunboat Petrel, at the request of United States Minister Conger last fall. Peking at that time being in a state of ferment warranting apprehension of rioting against the foreigners. The department is satisfied from Mr. Conger's report that the placing of the marines at the United States legation had a good repressive effect upon the disorderly element in the Chinese capital. Having fully served their purpose they were instructed a few days ago that they might leave as soon as Peking river opened, and to-day's advice is taken to mean that they have started down the river to meet one of the United States warships at Taku.

England Takes Another Slice.

LONDON, March 13.--The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The Chinese here report that Great Britain has seized the Miao Tao Islands, opposite Port Arthur, in the straits of Tschi Lu, and north of Tang Chau Fu, in the northwest portion of the Shan Tung peninsula."

Standard Oil Inquiry.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 13.--The taking of testimony in the suits against the Standard Oil Company was resumed to-day. R. A. Matthews, the local manager of the company, was on the stand. Letters written to agents in Ohio towns asking for names of competitors and information concerning them were presented to the witness, and he was asked to identify his signature attached to them. The most he would say was he thought the signature might be his own. Edward E. Wright, a Standard employee, testified that while the fight against the Paragon oil company was in progress, the price of oils was reduced three cents on the gallon. He also stated that oil taken from one tank was sold at different brands.

Dr. Murry Arrested.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 13.--Dr. Charles F. Murry, the young physician of Sewickley, who shot and killed his father's colored butler, John Jennings, last night, and then fled, was arrested this morning at the home of his uncle, a few miles from Sewickley, and he is now in jail here, refused to assign a reason for the murder.

CHARLESTON'S ELECTION.

Republican Mayor Chosen--A Division of the Other Offices.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 13.--To-day's election for municipal officers was one of the most exciting in the history of the city.

Honors were about even. The Republicans elected their candidate for mayor by a majority of 120, while the Democrats elected their candidates for city recorder, city collector and treasurer by majorities ranging from 100 to 300. Each party elected four of its candidates for council.

The successful candidates are: Mayor, W. Harrison Smith; recorder, Hamilton Morris; collector, Daniel B. Bralley; treasurer, E. A. Reid; council, E. W. Higginbotham, Christian Summers, John Davidson and A. T. Cabell. Republicans, and Dr. J. McConihay, Adam B. Littlepage, R. G. Hubbard and R. B. Winkler, Democrats.

The new council, including the mayor, will stand: Democrats, 10; Republicans, 5. E. L. Wood, the defeated candidate for mayor, was twice adjutant general of the state.

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS

Of Members of Board of Directors for the Weston Asylum.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 13.--Governor Atkinson to-day made four appointments on the board of directors of the West Virginia Asylum for the Insane, at Weston, to fill three vacancies, which will occur on April 1, by the expiration of terms, and one which was caused by the refusal of the late senate to confirm the appointment of Alex. McVeigh Miller, of Alderson. Miller's nomination was rejected because he turned from a Gold Democrat to a Republican, while the law requires that each of the two leading parties shall be represented by a certain number of members. The governor has not filled a vacancy caused by the retirement of one of the old members of the board.

The other appointees are Braxton I. Gibson, Democrat, of Charles Town; Benjamin F. Melgren, Republican, of Moundsville; and George W. Crooks, Democrat, of Alderson. Lewis county. The two former succeed themselves. David Snyder, of Weston, retires.

Farmer Commits Suicide.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON TOWN, W. Va., March 13.--Eli McKeever, a farmer, living at Capon Bridge, near here, committed suicide yesterday, by hanging himself to one of the timbers in his barn. His mind has been unbalanced for some time. McKeever was sixty years old, and leaves a widow and three children.

Fire in Camden Hotel, Weston.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WESTON, W. Va., March 13.--The Camden hotel building caught fire this afternoon from a range upsetting on the kitchen floor. Two business rooms were badly damaged, one vacant and the other occupied by the post office. The damage cannot be estimated now. The postoffice was moved to J. M. Hayden's building, on Second street.

PARTIAL VICTORY

Of Schoen Steel Workers--The Strike Settled Last Night.

PITTSBURGH, March 13.--The strike of the Schoen steel workers was settled to-night and the plant will be in full operation to-morrow. The result is a partial victory for the strikers, the firm having conceded an advance of 15 cents a day to all employees in all departments, a 24-hour shut-down on Sunday, and in case of accident, permission for the men in any department to stop work until the injured or dead are removed from the scene.

Just about the time the strike was inaugurated by the punchers asking an advance of 25 cents a day, the firm granted an increase of 10 cents a day to all employees, and to-night the additional five cents was conceded.

The firm adhered to its decision not to treat with the men as an organized body, and the men finally sent a committee of one from each department and General Manager McCool received them and stated the terms of resumption, which were accepted and the strike formally